

MICRARIONTA ROWELLI BAKERENSIS, new subspecies.

Limestone hill near Baker, San Bernardino Co., California, collected by H. N. Lowe, April 16, 1934.

The shell is pale ochraceous buff, with light pinkish cinnamon spire, a chestnut-brown band above the periphery, and a brownish band below the suture of the last whorl; often also some fine, oblique, protractive dusky lines in the peripheral and basal regions. In apical sculpture, deep suture and width of the spire it is like *M. rowelli*. Delicate papillae are to be seen on the penult whorl in fresh examples. Aperture about as in *M. rowelli*, but the parietal callus is quite thin, not thickened in old specimens as in that species. It is somewhat more solid than *M. rowelli*, more elevated, and with a narrower umbilicus.

Height 10.1 mm., diam. 17 mm., aperture 8.4×9.7 mm., umbilicus 2 mm. wide; $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Height 9.5 mm., diam. 15.3 mm.

This shell is larger, more elevated and more narrowly umbilicate than *M. hutsoni amboiana* Willett, which is its nearest neighbor among the races of *M. rowelli*.

It was taken on the north slope of a small range of limestone hills just west of the highway, and about a half mile south of Baker. There was no protecting vegetation of any kind. The snails were about half way up the hill, just under a high cliff, and were mostly buried under a few inches of soil and small bits of rock. Several were found still fastened to the stones, but not a single live shell.

A NEW *HELICOSTYLA* FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

HELICOSTYLA LEOPARDUS MELADRYAS, new subspecies. (The dark wood nymph.)

Shape and surface as in *Helicostyla leopardus codenensis*; a band around columellar axis and the apical $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls black, the next whorl old rose; conspicuous on the penult, indistinct on the last whorl, which has a narrowly oblique-streaked hydrophanous tapestry, with some irregular, zigzag dark stripes. The

body whorl is dark brown or partially so with black lip edge, the aperture, and lip are blue (Dutch blue of Ridgway); columella pink. Holotype: length 47 mm., diameter 39 mm.

Habitats: Calangasan and Paniquihan, Baras, Catanduanes; both localities are in the southeastern end of the Island. The holotype from Calangasan, A.N.S.P. No. 139528, presented to The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa. Paratypes in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Boston, Mass.; the private collection of Maxwell Smith, Lantana, Fla., and in the collection of Paul P. McGinty, Boynton Beach, Fla.

There are a few nondescript shells from both localities retaining some of the characteristics of the subspecies *meladryas* as: Lack of dark coloration, except around columellar axis but with pink apex; dark coloring present only on a portion of the body whorl, old rose being replaced with a white apical region. In some specimens the hydrophanous tapestry is completely lacking. The Paniquihan race is slightly smaller and shows more variation in color.

This striking and colorful shell was found on the leaves of abaca plants and on trees adjacent to streams where the tropical vegetation is extremely heavy.

NOTES AND NEWS

EXACT DATES OF THE NAUTILUS.—Volume 46 (2): pp. 37–72, pl. 3, was mailed Oct. 22, 1932; (3): 73–108, pls. 4–8 (+2), Jan. 25, 1933; (4): 109–144 (+8), pl. 9, Apr. 25, 1933. Volume 47 (1): 1–44, pls. 1–5, was mailed June 16, 1933; (2): 45–80, pls. 6 & 7, Nov. 1, 1933; (3): 81–116, pls. 8–11, Jan. 26, 1934; (4): 117–152 (+8), pls. 12–15, May 4, 1934.—H. B. B.

LIGUUS FROM A NEW LOCALITY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA EVERGLADES.—Of the *Liguus* in hammock no. CC-6, Collier County (collected by Geo. R. Waldeck), *L. crenatus lossmanicus* forms 55 per cent and *L. fasciatus* 45 per cent (var. *solis-occasus* 16 per cent, also var. *castaneozonatus* and hybrids). Most of the darker shells are *L. fasciatus* with pink tip and columella, which is opposite to the usual ratio. Generally, in hammocks where *L. crenatus* prevails, the dark shells belong to this species.—MIZPAH OTTO DEBOE.